1: Gabb, William M. On the Indian Tribes and Languages of Costa Rica. Proceedings of the American Philosophical Society, Vol. 14, pp. 483-602. Philadelphia, 1876.

Yale: A53b 375 14

[This article is the basic source on the Talamanca tribes, and also includes a small amount of information on the Rama (OWC designation SA17). Although of modest length, and consisting of more than half vocabulary and grammar the paper contains a substantial amount of information on various phases of native life. The author presents data on social and political organization, the life cycle, economic life and diet, physical anthropology, material culture, and religion. --Analyst]

Field date: 1873-1874
Analyst: James R. Leary

Evaluation: Natural Scientist-5
Processed in 1961

2: Skinner, Alanson. Notes on the Bribri of Costa Rica. Indian Notes and Monographs, Vol. 6, No. 3, pp. 37-106. New York: Museum of the American Indians, Heye Foundation, 1920.

Yale: C52 4 6.

[The author gathered the material for this monograph during a two month stay among the Talamanca. His primary purpose in visiting the group was to collect examples of native handicrafts, and he did not have the opportunity to observe religious ceremonies or the manufacture of some of the material culture items. Apart from a short section on funerary customs, the source deals with housing, furniture, and the various articles made of cordage, wood, pottery, and so forth, which were aboriginal in nature. Profusely illustrated, the source constitutes a thorough inventory of Talamanca material culture. It is limited in its descriptive side, however, by the fact that many of the items of native manufacture were no longer being made by the time Skinner observed

2: Skinner, Alanson.

the group, so that the completed article must serve to represent an extinct industry. --Analyst]

Field date: 1917
Analyst: James R. Leary

Evaluation: Ethnologist-5
Processed in 1961

3: Stone, Doris Z. The Boruca of Costa Rica. Papers of the Peabody Museum of American Archaeology and Ethnology, Harvard University, Vol. 26, No. 2. Cambridge, Massachusetts, 1949.

Pp. viii, 60; 1 map, 1 text figure, 8 collotype figures (33 photos); foreword, bibliography, 3 appendices.

Yale: C52 O11 26

[Although this paper on the Boruca Indians of southeastern Costa Rica is not intended as a complete ethnological study, it presents a fairly well-rounded report of the culture, resulting from four brief visits of the author. Because little previous material was available on this group of the Talamanca people, and this report was prepared shortly before the building of the Pan-American Highway through the region, this work is probably as close to a complete

111

SA19 Talamanca--2
Boruca

3: Stone, Doris Z.

ethnological study as may be possible on this particular subdivision of the Talamanca culture. --Analyst]

Field date: 1945
Analyst: George R. Bedell

Evaluation: Ethnologist-5
Processed in 1961

4: Pittier de Fabrega, H. Folk-Lore of the Bribri and Brunka Indians in Costa Rica. The Journal of American Folk-Lore, Vol. 16, pp. 1-9. Boston and New York: Published for the American Folk-Lore Society by Houghton, Mifflin and Company, 1903.

Yale: Nkg 10. J 82. v.15-16

[This source is composed primarily of a collection of tales and legends taken from the folk-lore of the Costa Rican Indians. Tales 1-5 of this article are taken from the oral literature of the Bribri, and 6-7 from the Brunka. The first four tales of this collection deal with native religious themes, while the remainder reflect either Christian influences, or deal in anthropomorphized terms with legends relating to the relations between animals and man.

The author of this article is a specialist in American folk-lore. --Analyst]

Field date: ca. 1900
Analyst: John Beierle

Evaluation: Folklorist-5
Processed in 1961

5: Urcullu, Manuel de. Report of Fray Manuel de Urcullu: Missions of Talamanca in 1763. Missions and Settlements of Converted Indians in the Mountains of Talamanca. Costa Rica-Panama Arbitration: Documents Annexed to the Argument of Costa Rica before the Arbitrator Hon. Edward Douglass White, Chief Justice of the United States, Vol. 1, pp. 486-491. Rosslyn, Virginia: The Commonwealth Co., Printers, 1913.

Yale: Costa Rica . Cuc. d913ca. v.1

[This source is in the form of a report made by the author to his superiors of the results of the mission's activities among the Talamanca Indians. Most of the data presented in the article pertain to the topography of the region, the history of the first Spanish-Indian contacts, and the eventual establishment of missions within the area; but there is some scant ethnographic information on foods, clothing, tribal divisions of the Talamanca, *ornaments, self mutilation and trade relations with other Indians.* --Analyst]

Field date: 1763 Evaluation: Missionary-5

Analyst: John Beierle Processed in 1961

6: Stone, Doris. The Talamancan Tribes of Costa Rica. Papers of the Peabody Museum of Archaeology and Ethnology, Harvard University, Vol. 43, No. 2. Cambridge, 1962.

PP. x, 108; foreword; 1 map; 3 appendices; bibliography; 14 end plates

Yale: C52. 011. 42-43

[This source is a general ethnography of the Talamanca Indians with special emphasis on the Bribri and Cabécar tribes, both of whom have been subheaded under SA19 Talamanca where appropriate in the text. The data presented in this source pertain to the geography of the region, historical orientation, the Talamanca language, subsistence activities, houses and house types, dress and ornamentation, transportation, native manufacture, the Talamancan life cycle, recreation and leisure time activities, religion and magic, mythology and native arts (dancing, songs, etc.). Interesting material may also be found here on the Talamanca medicine men and their activities. The author also records native linguistic texts pertinent to various myths and songs presented in translation in the text. Three

6: Stone, Doris.

appendices are to be found at the end of this work, the first dealing with cultivated foods and domestic animals, the second with an example of Bribri songs, and the third, written by Carlos Meléndez Ch., presents a biographical sketch of Antonio Saldana, last king of the Talamanca.

The author is an ethnologist and archaeologist with a special interest in the Costa Rican area.

When pages of the original book are printed in two columns they have been repaginated by HRAF in two parts--i.e., p. 3 (A), p. 3 (B). Footnotes appear at the bottom of both columns and have been marked for the appropriate categories when they contain other than bibliographic material. --Analyst]

Field date: 1956-1959
Analyst: John Beierle

Evaluation: Ethnologist-5
Processed in 1963